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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:28:30 ON 23 SEP 2000)

FILE 'USPATFULL, INSPEC, ELCOM' ENTERED AT 13:29:01 ON 23 SEP 2000

L1 2407 S (INFRARED OR IR) AND TRANSCEIVER
L2 82 S L1 AND FRONT SIDE
L3 27 S L2 AND BACK SIDE
L4 23 S L3 AND CIRCUIT
L5 14 S L4 AND (LIGHT EMIT? OR LASER OR LIGHT SOURCE)
L6 12 S L5 AND (DETECT? OR PHOTODETECT? OR PHOTODIODE)
L7 8 S L6 AND LENS

=> d 17 1-8 bib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 1999:63716 USPATFULL
TI Real time adaptive digital image processing for dynamic range remapping
of imagery including low-light-level visible imagery
IN Waxman, Allen M., Newton, MA, United States
Gove, Alan N., Brookline, MA, United States
Fay, David A., Somerville, MA, United States
Carrick, James E., Natick, MA, United States
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 5909244 19990601
AI US 1996-706580 19960905 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-632746, filed on 15 Apr 1996
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Garber, Wendy; Assistant Examiner: Vu, Ngoc-Yen
LREP Lober, Theresa A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 47 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3102
AB An imaging system is provided for imaging a scene to produce a sequence
of image frames of the scene at a frame rate, R, of at least about 25
image frames per second. The system includes an optical input port, a
charge-coupled imaging device, an analog signal processor, and an
analog-to-digital processor (A/D). The A/D digitizes the amplified
pixel signal to produce a digital image signal formatted as a sequence of
image frames each of a plurality of digital pixel values and having a
dynamic range of digital pixel values represented by a number of
digital bits, B, where B is greater than 8. A digital image processor is
provided for processing digital pixel values in the sequence of image
frames to produce an output image frame sequence at the frame rate, R,
representative of the imaged scene, with a latency of no more than
about 1/R and a dynamic range of image frame pixel values represented by a
number of digital bits, D, where D is less than B. The output image
frame sequence is characterized by noise-limited resolution of at least
a minimum number, N.sub.M, of line pairs per millimeter, referred to
the charge-coupled imaging device pixel array, in an imaged scene as a
function of illuminance of the input light impinging the charge-coupled

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL
 AN 1999:31451 USPATFULL
 TI Low-light-level imaging and image processing
 IN Savoye, Eugene D., Concord, MA, United States
 Waxman, Allen M., Newton, MA, United States
 Reich, Robert K., Chelmsford, MA, United States
 Burke, Barry E., Lexington, MA, United States
 Gregory, James A., Sudbury, MA, United States
 McGonagle, William H., Dunstable, MA, United States
 Loomis, Andrew H., Chelmsford, MA, United States
 Kosicki, Bernard B., Acton, MA, United States
 Mountain, Robert W., Newburyport, MA, United States
 Gove, Alan N., Brookline, MA, United States
 Fay, David A., Somerville, MA, United States
 Carrick, James E., Natick, MA, United States
 PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5880777 19990309
 AI US 1996-632746 19960415 (8)
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Faile, Andrew; Assistant Examiner: Harrington, Alicia
 M.
 LREP Lober, Theresa A.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 47
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 47 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 3393
 AB An imaging system is provided for imaging a scene to produce a sequence
 of image frames of the scene at a frame rate, R , of at least about 25
 image frames per second. The system includes an optical input port, a
 charge-coupled imaging device, an analog signal processor, and an
 analog-to-digital processor (A/D). The A/D digitizes the amplified
 pixel signal to produce a digital image signal formatted as a sequence of
 image frames each of a plurality of digital pixel values and having a
 dynamic range of digital pixel values represented by a number of
 digital bits, B , where B is greater than 8. A digital image processor is
 provided for processing digital pixel values in the sequence of image
 frames to produce an output image frame sequence at the frame rate, R ,
 representative of the imaged scene, with a latency of no more than
 about $1/R$ and a dynamic range of image frame pixel values represented by a
 number of digital bits, D , where D is less than B . The output image
 frame sequence is characterized by noise-limited resolution of at least
 a minimum number, $N_{sub.M}$, of line pairs per millimeter, referred to
 the charge-coupled imaging device pixel array, in an imaged scene as a
 function of illuminance of the input light impinging the charge-coupled
 imaging device pixels.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL
 AN 93:1921 USPATFULL
 TI Self-diagnostic system for image reading equipment
 IN Ohtaki, Mitsuo, Kanagawa, Japan
 Tanaka, Akihiko, Kanagawa, Japan
 Takashima, Izumi, Kanagawa, Japan
 PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5177621 19930105
 AI US 1990-494236 19900315 (7)
 PRAI JP 1989-64266 19890316

DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, III, Jerome
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 123 Drawing Figure(s); 71 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5015
AB A self-diagnostic system for image reading equipment having an imaging unit and at least one **circuit** board, including a pattern generator, which generates a prescribed pattern signal, disposed at the input end and/or the output end of the **circuit** board. According to this system, a source of problems occurring in the image reading equipment can be identified, that is, a faulty component can be identified by performing a copying operation for a pattern generated by the pattern generator.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 92:87448 USPATFULL
TI Image data control system for image reading equipment
IN Ohtaki, Mitsuo, Kanagawa, Japan
Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan
Nakamura, Hideyasu, Kanagawa, Japan
Takashima, Izumi, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5157518 19921020
AI US 1990-465756 19900116 (7)
PRAI JP 1989-8967 19890117
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, II, Jerome
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 107 Drawing Figure(s); 72 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5175
AB An image data control system for use in an image reading equipment, in which analog signals output from a line sensor, which represent the amounts of light reflected from an original sheet are converted into digital signals by analog/digital conversion, and then the digital signals are converted into density signals to obtain original sheet reading signals in the form of the density signals, the system characterized in that offset control are performed by an offset control **circuit** and dark time output adjustment by the unit of picture elements are performed by a dark time correction **circuit**, respectively, after performing gain control by a gain control **circuit**.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 91:67218 USPATFULL
TI Density correcting system for film image reading equipment
IN Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5041866 19910820
AI US 1990-476587 19900207 (7)
PRAI JP 1989-30689 19890208
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hix, L. T.; Assistant Examiner: Rutledge, D.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett, and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 56 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 4610

AB A density correcting system for a film image reading apparatus which outputs color decomposing signals of film images from an optical system after correcting the signals for density. The density correcting system is provided with density correcting tables corresponding to the individual color decomposing signals. Film image signals are formed by making corrections of the color decomposing signals for density in accordance with the tables.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL

AN 91:57241 USPATFULL

TI Edge processing system for color image processing system

IN Suzuki, Yuzuru, Kanagawa, Japan

Seki, Masao, Kanagawa, Japan

PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5032903 19910716

AI US 1989-424880 19891019 (7)

PRAI JP 1988-264839 19881020

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, II, Jerome

LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 122 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 5183

AB An edge processing system for use in a color image processing device for

reproducing images having a plurality of colors through its execution of

repeated developing processes for the individual recording signals of the developed colors, comprises a low-pass digital filter for eliminating mesh dot components of the recording signals to smooth halftone images; a high-pass digital filter for **detecting** an edge part composed of high frequency components of the recording signals; a hue **detector** for **detecting** the hue of the recording signals to produce hue signals; an edge emphasizing signal generator for generating edge emphasizing signals according to the hue signals of the hue **detecting** means and the output signals of the high-pass digital filter; and a synthesizer for modulating and synthesizing the edge emphasizing signals and the output signals of the low-pass digital filter.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL

AN 91:36806 USPATFULL

TI Film image reading system

IN Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan

PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5014123 19910507

AI US 1989-427371 19891027 (7)

PRAI JP 1988-299359 19881125

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Britton, Howard W.; Assistant Examiner: Lee, Michael H.

LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 85 Drawing Figure(s); 58 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 4633

AB A film image reading system for reading the projected image obtained by projecting an image of an original sheet film on a film image reading body by the **light source** lamps for a film projector.

The film image reading body are provided with an imaging unit for

reading the project image by photo-electric conversion, an amplifier for amplifying the image reading signals from the imaging unit, and a gain control circuit for controlling the value of the gain of the amplifier.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL

AN 89:43536 USPATFULL

TI Patient care system

IN Gombrich, Peter P., Boulder, CO, United States

Beard, Richard J., Longmont, CO, United States

Griffee, Richard A., Golden, CO, United States

Wilson, Thomas R., Boulder, CO, United States

Zook, Ronald E., Boulder, CO, United States

Hendrickson, Max S., Forest Lake, MN, United States

PA ClinCom Incorporated, Boulder, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4835372 19890530

AI US 1987-78195 19870724 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-862278, filed on 12 May 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-757277, filed on 19 Jul 1985, now abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Trafton, David L.

LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt

CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 51 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2450

AB A patient identification system for relating items with patients and ensuring that an identified item corresponds to an identified patient. The patient identification system includes a computer system (42) interconnected to a plurality of remote terminals (62) by conventional telephone wiring (66, 70). The patient identification system further including a portable bar code reading device (48) including a bar code wand (120), an LCD display (116) and a key pad (114). The portable bar code reading device (48) communicates via RF transmission with an

RF/PLC modem (60). The bar code reading device (48) is utilized to read a patient's unique bar code (50) on a patient's identification bracelet (52), bar codes (51) on labels (53) attached to various items in the hospital relating the item to a specific patient and bar codes (49) on item labels (47) whereby such items can be automatically correlated to

a specific patient and checks performed at the computer system (42) to ensure that the item properly corresponds to the identified patient.

> d 16 1-12 bib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:90610 USPATFULL
TI Article-information display system using electronically controlled tags
IN Kayser, Kenneth W., St. Charles, IL, United States
Frederick, W. Richard, Mundelein, IL, United States
Swartzel, Stanley J., Trotwood, OH, United States
PA Display Edge Technology, Ltd., Troy, OH, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6089453 20000718
AI US 1998-118653 19980717 (9)
PRAI US 1997-61780 19971010 (60)
US 1997-67336 19971202 (60)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Michael G
LREP Thompson Hine & Flory LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 7
DRWN 188 Drawing Figure(s); 149 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5859
AB A product information display system has electronic display tags for
displaying pricing and product information for products in stores or
warehouses. The electronic display tags are electromagnetically coupled
to a conductor. A control **circuit** is used to generate an
information signal which contains a tag address and related data. A
modulator **circuit** modulates an ac power signal with the
information signal and applies it to the conductor for transmission to
the display tags. Each of the display tags is equipped with a coil that
is electromagnetically coupled to the conductor for picking up the
signals carried by the conductor. A demodulator is used to demodulate
the signal picked up by the coil to obtain the original information
signal. Each of the display tags is provided with a manually operated
switch for initializing the tags with initial addresses transmitted by
the conductor. A microprocessor in the electronic tag then compares the
address contained in subsequent information signals with the address
stored in the tag's memory. If the addresses match, the microprocessor
further processes the information signal for visual display or
verification functions. An electrical power system supplies ac power to
the display tags. A main power distribution loop is connected to the
power supply and is magnetically coupled to multiple branch power
distribution loops which extend along selected groups of display tags
for supplying power to those display tags.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 2000:1382 USPATFULL
TI In situ technique for monitoring and controlling a process of
chemical-mechanical-polishing via a radiative communication link
IN Sun, Mei H., Los Altos, CA, United States
Litvak, Herbert E., Cupertino, CA, United States
Tzeng, Huey M., San Jose, CA, United States
Glenn, Daniel E., Mountain View, CA, United States
Jensen, Earl M., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Hausman, Frank J., San Francisco, CA, United States
Zhou, Lin Jun, Palo Alto, CA, United States
PA Luxtron Corporation, Santa Clara, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6010538 20000104

AI US 1996-585164 199 11 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Codd, Bernard
LREP Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1172

AB In an apparatus for removing material from an article, such as an exposed surface of an intermediate integrated circuit structure, by planarizing, polishing, etching or the like, a sensor is mechanically coupled to a moving carrier of the article for directing through the article to its first side an electromagnetic radiation beam having a wavelength band to which the structure is substantially transparent. The beam is detected after interacting with the article, such as being reflected from its exposed surface, and resulting information of the state of the processing of the exposed surface is transmitted from the moving carrier to a stationary receiver by radiation without the use of any physical transmission media such as wires or optical fibers. Multiple sensors mounted on the moving article carrier provide information of the uniformity of the processing across the exposed article surface. The radiation signal received by the stationary receiver is used to monitor or control the processing, such as by determining an endpoint thereof.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL

AN 1999:63716 USPATFULL

TI Real time adaptive digital image processing for dynamic range remapping of imagery including low-light-level visible imagery

IN Waxman, Allen M., Newton, MA, United States
Gove, Alan N., Brookline, MA, United States
Fay, David A., Somerville, MA, United States
Carrick, James E., Natick, MA, United States

PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 5909244 19990601

AI US 1996-706580 19960905 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-632746, filed on 15 Apr 1996

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Garber, Wendy; Assistant Examiner: Vu, Ngoc-Yen

LREP Lober, Theresa A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 22

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 47 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3102

AB An imaging system is provided for imaging a scene to produce a sequence of image frames of the scene at a frame rate, R, of at least about 25 image frames per second. The system includes an optical input port, a charge-coupled imaging device, an analog signal processor, and an analog-to-digital processor (A/D). The A/D digitizes the amplified

pixel signal to produce a digital image signal formatted as a sequence of image frames each of a plurality of digital pixel values and having a dynamic range of digital pixel values represented by a number of

digital bits, B, where B is greater than 8. A digital image processor is provided for processing digital pixel values in the sequence of image frames to produce an output image frame sequence at the frame rate, R, representative of the imaged scene, with a latency of no more than

about $1/R$ and a dynamic range of image frame pixel values represented by a number of digital bits, D, where D is less than B. The output image frame sequence is characterized by noise-limited resolution of at least

the a minimum number, $N_{\text{sub}M}$, of linepairs per millimeter, referred to charge-coupled imaging device pixel array, in an imaged scene as a function of illuminance of the input light impinging the charge-coupled imaging device pixels.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL

AN 1999:31451 USPATFULL

TI Low-light-level imaging and image processing

IN Savoye, Eugene D., Concord, MA, United States

Waxman, Allen M., Newton, MA, United States

Reich, Robert K., Chelmsford, MA, United States

Burke, Barry E., Lexington, MA, United States

Gregory, James A., Sudbury, MA, United States

McGonagle, William H., Dunstable, MA, United States

Loomis, Andrew H., Chelmsford, MA, United States

Kosicki, Bernard B., Acton, MA, United States

Mountain, Robert W., Newburyport, MA, United States

Gove, Alan N., Brookline, MA, United States

Fay, David A., Somerville, MA, United States

Carrick, James E., Natick, MA, United States

PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 5880777 19990309

AI US 1996-632746 19960415 (8)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Faile, Andrew; Assistant Examiner: Harrington, Alicia M.

LREP Lober, Theresa A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 47

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 47 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3393

AB An imaging system is provided for imaging a scene to produce a sequence of image frames of the scene at a frame rate, R , of at least about 25 image frames per second. The system includes an optical input port, a charge-coupled imaging device, an analog signal processor, and an analog-to-digital processor (A/D). The A/D digitizes the amplified

pixel signal to produce a digital image signal formatted as a sequence of image frames each of a plurality of digital pixel values and having a dynamic range of digital pixel values represented by a number of

digital bits, B , where B is greater than 8. A digital image processor is provided for processing digital pixel values in the sequence of image frames to produce an output image frame sequence at the frame rate, R , representative of the imaged scene, with a latency of no more than

about $1/R$ and a dynamic range of image frame pixel values represented by a number of digital bits, D , where D is less than B . The output image frame sequence is characterized by noise-limited resolution of at least a minimum number, $N_{\text{sub}M}$, of line pairs per millimeter, referred to

the charge-coupled imaging device pixel array, in an imaged scene as a function of illuminance of the input light impinging the charge-coupled imaging device pixels.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL

AN 1999:11833 USPATFULL

TI Wireless medical diagnosis and monitoring equipment

IN Besson, Marcus, Wagnerweg 8, D-82041 Oberhaching, Germany, Federal Republic of

Von Czettritz, Gotthart, Bernhard-Borststr, 5, D-80637 Munich, Germany,

Federal Republic of [REDACTED]
 Bax, Ralph, Hausenb [REDACTED] er Str. 13, D-80987 Munich, Ge [REDACTED] ny, Federal
 Republic of

PI US 5862803 19990126
 WO 9507048 19950316

AI US 1996-605197 19960301 (8)
 WO 1994-EP2926 19940902
 19960301 PCT 371 date
 19960301 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI DE 1993-4329898 19930904

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Getzow, Scott M.

LREP Collard & Roe, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 36

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1798

AB A medical diagnosis and monitoring equipment has wireless electrodes,
 which are attached to the surface of the skin of the patient. The
 electrodes comprise a digital transmitting and receiving unit with
 antenna and microsensors. The electrodes can be used, among other
 things, for **detecting** EEG- and EKG-signals, as well as for
 monitoring body/breathing movements, the temperature, perspiration,
 etc.
 A preferred exemplified embodiment comprises an electrode comprising
 all
 functions in a semiconductor chip which, as an integrated
circuit, is equipped with the respective sensor, sensor control,
 frequency generation, transmitting and receiving units, as well as with
 a transmission control unit. The antenna is arranged in this connection
 in the flexible electrode covering or directly in the chip.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL

AN 97:4308 USPATFULL

TI Highly integrated portable electronic work slate unit

IN Meyerson, Robert F., Captiva Island, FL, United States
 Chang, Yung-Fu, Medina, OH, United States

PA Teletransaction, Inc., Akron, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5594470 19970114

AI US 1994-268806 19940630 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-956112, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now
 abandoned

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Weldon, Ulysses

LREP Watts, Hoffmann, Fisher & Heinke Co., L.P.A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 26

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 589

AB A portable electronic work slate unit includes a customizable array of
 data devices and input/output devices which are selectively integrated
 in a compact and highly ergonomic structure. Increased operator
 productivity is accomplished by use of several possible user interface
 media including a multi-function display and input/output unit
 including
 a digitizer, position sensitive screen, and video display panel.
 Selectively integratable user interface components include a bar code
 scanner, RF modulator for radio frequency communication, modem, audio
 input/output, as well as the multi-purpose display. All components are
 integrated by use of a handle unit which can house a battery as well as
 removable modules in a manner so as to minimize operator fatigue and
 discomfort, as well as enhance productivity.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 93:1921 USPATFULL
TI Self-diagnostic system for image reading equipment
IN Ohtaki, Mitsuo, Kanagawa, Japan
Tanaka, Akihiko, Kanagawa, Japan
Takashima, Izumi, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5177621 19930105
AI US 1990-494236 19900315 (7)
PRAI JP 1989-64266 19890316
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, III,
Jerome
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 123 Drawing Figure(s); 71 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5015
AB A self-diagnostic system for image reading equipment having an imaging unit and at least one **circuit** board, including a pattern generator, which generates a prescribed pattern signal, disposed at the input end and/or the output end of the **circuit** board. According to this system, a source of problems occurring in the image reading equipment can be identified, that is, a faulty component can be identified by performing a copying operation for a pattern generated by the pattern generator.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 92:87448 USPATFULL
TI Image data control system for image reading equipment
IN Ohtaki, Mitsuo, Kanagawa, Japan
Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan
Nakamura, Hideyasu, Kanagawa, Japan
Takashima, Izumi, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5157518 19921020
AI US 1990-465756 19900116 (7)
PRAI JP 1989-8967 19890117
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, II, Jerome
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 107 Drawing Figure(s); 72 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5175
AB An image data control system for use in an image reading equipment, in which analog signals output from a line sensor, which represent the amounts of light reflected from an original sheet are converted into digital signals by analog/digital conversion, and then the digital signals are converted into density signals to obtain original sheet reading signals in the form of the density signals, the system characterized in that offset control are performed by an offset control **circuit** and dark time output adjustment by the unit of picture elements are performed by a dark time correction **circuit**, respectively, after performing gain control by a gain control **circuit**.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 91:67218 USPATFULL
TI Density correcting system for film image reading equipment
IN Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan

PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5041866 1991082
AI US 1990-476587 19900207 (7)
PRAI JP 1989-30689 19890208
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hix, L. T.; Assistant Examiner: Rutledge, D.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett, and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 56 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4610
AB A density correcting system for a film image reading apparatus which outputs color decomposing signals of film images from an optical system after correcting the signals for density. The density correcting system is provided with density correcting tables corresponding to the individual color decomposing signals. Film image signals are formed by making corrections of the color decomposing signals for density in accordance with the tables.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 91:57241 USPATFULL
TI Edge processing system for color image processing system
IN Suzuki, Yuzuru, Kanagawa, Japan
Seki, Masao, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5032903 19910716
AI US 1989-424880 19891019 (7)
PRAI JP 1988-264839 19881020
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Coles, Sr., Edward L.; Assistant Examiner: Grant, II, Jerome
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 122 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5183
AB An edge processing system for use in a color image processing device
for
of reproducing images having a plurality of colors through its execution
repeated developing processes for the individual recording signals of the developed colors, comprises a low-pass digital filter for eliminating mesh dot components of the recording signals to smooth halftone images; a high-pass digital filter for **detecting** an edge part composed of high frequency components of the recording signals; a hue **detector** for **detecting** the hue of the recording signals to produce hue signals; an edge emphasizing signal generator for generating edge emphasizing signals according to the hue signals of the hue **detecting** means and the output signals of the high-pass digital filter; and a synthesizer for modulating and synthesizing the edge emphasizing signals and the output signals of the low-pass digital filter.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 91:36806 USPATFULL
TI Film image reading system
IN Imoto, Yoshiya, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5014123 19910507
AI US 1989-427371 19891027 (7)
PRAI JP 1988-299359 19881125
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Britton, Howard W.; Assistant Examiner: Lee, Michael

H.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Harabow, Garrett and Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 85 Drawing Figure(s); 58 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4633
AB A film image reading system for reading the projected image obtained by projecting an image of an original sheet film on a film image reading body by the **light source** lamps for a film projector. The film image reading body are provided with an imaging unit for reading the projected image by photo-electric conversion, an amplifier for amplifying the image reading signals from the imaging unit, and a gain control **circuit** for controlling the value of the gain of the amplifier.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 USPATFULL
AN 89:43536 USPATFULL
TI Patient care system
IN Gombrich, Peter P., Boulder, CO, United States
Beard, Richard J., Longmont, CO, United States
Griffee, Richard A., Golden, CO, United States
Wilson, Thomas R., Boulder, CO, United States
Zook, Ronald E., Boulder, CO, United States
Hendrickson, Max S., Forest Lake, MN, United States
PA ClinCom Incorporated, Boulder, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4835372 19890530
AI US 1987-78195 19870724 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-862278, filed on 12 May 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-757277, filed on 19 Jul 1985, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Trafton, David L.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 51 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2450
AB A patient identification system for relating items with patients and ensuring that an identified item corresponds to an identified patient. The patient identification system includes a computer system (42) interconnected to a plurality of remote terminals (62) by conventional telephone wiring (66, 70). The patient identification system further including a portable bar code reading device (48) including a bar code wand (120), an LCD display (116) and a key pad (114). The portable bar code reading device (48) communicates via RF transmission with an
RF/PLC modem (60). The bar code reading device (48) is utilized to read a patient's unique bar code (50) on a patient's identification bracelet (52), bar codes (51) on labels (53) attached to various items in the hospital relating the item to a specific patient and bar codes (49) on item labels (47) whereby such items can be automatically correlated to
a specific patient and checks performed at the computer system (42) to ensure that the item properly corresponds to the identified patient.